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INTRODUCTION

TO THE

Eleventh Year of these TRACTS

IN these *Ten* years last past, from *March* 1665, to this present *March* 1675, through Gods assistance I have publish't *Nine* final Volums of *Philosophical Transactions*; the first Volum containing the Transactions of the *first* and *second* of those years: And now, to begin a *Tenth* Volum for the *Eleventh* year (which I intend, God willing, to collect,) I apprehend it my duty in the first place gratefully to acknowledge the *Ingenuous Supplyes*, which have been favourably afforded me, both by our eminent *Domesticks* within *his Majesties* Dominions, and also by *Forrainers* of some of the best note.

From our Learn'd Correspondents from many parts we have received very obliging satisfaction, such as doth in a good measure answer our hopes and sollicitations published near the end of the Introduction of our *Fourth* Volum. If I may express it by a resemblance, I may say; Some do freely lay out their strength and exquisite skill to unlock the *Cabinets of Nature*, to cleave and break up the hardest rocks, and to draw forth the richest Ores: Others are busied in melting them down: Some in refining them, and some in forming them into divers kinds of necessary or helpful Utensils. Many hands and heads are busied to search into the Origin of all Natural Bodies that are within our Sphære, or within our Reach; to examine the minutest principles; and to pursue the largest extent, the general affections, states, tendencies and inclinations, the contents, the several kinds, the operations, and the productions of all the great masses of Earth, Water, and Air; and to extort considerable detections from them by Fire, and by other curious devices, and by Mechanical contrivances. And these do succeed so well, that *Chymistry*, which so long and so lately was obscured with un-intelligible Cantings and deluding Vapors, is now, in the hands of Worthy Philosophers, become one of the clearest Interpreters of the most subtle abstrusities in Nature. Mean while some are at

immense

immense labour in pursuit of the longest reaches in *Mathematicks*, whilst others draw down the most pregnant branches of it for the most considerable of Human Uses.

So that something is done already, and much more may in time be done towards the Explication of the *Phænomena* of Nature by the *Union of Chymistry*, as it is now become sincere, with Optical and other Mechanical aids, and with all the branches of *Mathematicks*, pure and mixed. Hence we have already obtained a more rational and closer Accomp^t of some of those, which are reputed *Occult*, Qualities, than any of the *Peripatetick* Schools have yet given of those which they acknowledge to be most *sensible* and *obvious*.

Others in all their *Travels* by Sea and Land make diligent Researches into the *Mysteries* of *Arts*, and for all Rarities and singularities; that so what is worthy to be acquired, or to be imitated, and may be attain'd in any *one* part of the world, may, (as Arts grow, and as knowledge spreads abroad) be communicated for the benefit of *all*.

And we are not destitute of Learned *Antiquaries*, who read much, and study to perfect *Chronologies*, which for some Ages may at good certainty record the great Changes of human affairs, the Revolutions of Kingdoms and Governments; the genius, faculties, addictions, and humors of Men in all ages; the Inundations, Earthquakes, Tempests, Heats, Droughts, Famines, Pestilences, Epidemical Infections and unknown Diseases, Comets, and other more strange and unusual *Phænomena*: Whilst others are re-calculating the *Celestial Motions*, according to the accurateness of Modern diligence. Our greatest want at present is of such *Antiquaries*, as may throughly undertake to re-examine *Pancirolus*, to consider the most proper *Succedanea*, and the revival of *Ancient Arts*. This we made bold to recommend in the *Preface* to our *Sixth Volum* near the end.

The *Ingenuous Arts* do furnish Employments for the younger Descendents of generous Families; as Limming, Painting, Sculpture, Chalcography, Calligraphy, Architecture, Navigation, the Breeding of the best races of Horses for all services, the Cicuration of Animals; the Hortulan and all the other noblest kinds of Agriculture, as Vine-yards, Hop-yards, Mulberry-groves, Saffron, Liquorice, Woade, Madder, &c. That so all our Gentry may be good

Examples to the Vulgar, both in vanquishing laziness, and luxury also; as of old, Commanders and Conquerors were more famous for austere Sobriety, and more conspicuous for solid Vertues, than for delicacies of Treatments, and for the splendor of their Equipage.

And yet, since good reason requires, that all should be careful to send in *Provisions* for them that are engaged in harder services for their Country; and since *Hospitality* hath a just praise; and it being also a chief point of *Practical Philosophy*, to supply Food and Rayments, and other Requests for all Mankind: I may here take notice, that I have heard it boldly affirmed, that there is not a *wholesom* Vegetable in the world, if it be not odious to the gust, or too strongly Medical, whose roots, or seeds, blossoms or leaves, fruit, stems or pulp, may not, by Decoctions, Infusions, or Extracts, with a mixture of some Sugar, and seasonable Ferment, yield food or liquors, to sustain, corroborat, restore and revive men. And 'tis believed, that a Juyce drawn from the *fresh* Sugar-cane, doth resemble, and may challenge, or excel, the richest wine of the Grape.

In this Testimony, I confess, my aim is for the benefit of *Jamaica*, and our other Sugar-Plantations. *Meibomius* hath accounted sufficiently for the *old* Beverages; and our *West-Indian* Colonies can increase the number of *rich* Liquors, if they please to do it. We hear of their Casks of Orenge-wine; and we know not yet, what their Lemons, or other delicious fruit will do. We have no news yet of the arrival in *England* of Ligons *Queen-Pine*, so much extoll'd by his judicious palet; or that the Liquor of it is brought hither without decay by any Art. And we should not despair of our own, since the *Dutch* had the wit to make the tops of our *Sage* dried pass in *China* for a far more precious *Thea*, than their costly *Thea* is to us; and our *Baume* hath the Bees suffrage for the best Honey; and our English *Saffron* gives much life to our best Elixirs.

For *Foods*, our late Books of *Cookery* do say too much rather than too little, and declare sufficiently, that an *ingeniosagula* is not wanting amongst us; and yet none have said enough of the *extent* of nutriment in cases of Necessity, as in Sieges, and on the Seas in long calms, or when by storms they have lost their Sails, Masts, Sterns, &c. Perhaps it may be found, that Sea-plants and the Earth it self may yield food and bolus's, as wholesome for nourishing, as they do

do for medicine. All the Seas and Rivers, and all Lands do offer plenty and variety for our Tables ; and may, in time, for our Garments : The *Seas* to yield as good and strong Rayments as Euffe or Mayle ; as the dull Inhabitants of large Territories in the *North* had the wit, long since, and have to this day, to wear shoes and boots of *Fishes skins*, so cleaverly sow'd, that their Seamis are not easily to be found, saith M. *Martinier* in his New Voyage into the Northern Countries : And that the best sort of men in *Nova Zembla* do wear Vestments of the feather'd Skins of *Penguins*, the feathers outwards ; and make Boats and Canoes of Fish-skins and Fish-bones. And we expect better tidings from the New Arts of *Diving*, concerning the Treasures of the Seas, such perhaps as have layn *ab origine*, and have perpetually increased by shipwracks and tempests. Excellent Volums do offer many Artifices for all occasions and for all humors ; and great Ingenuy's will have the wit, rather to chuse to be Masters and Inventors of a New and Ingenuous Artifice, than to serve our Apprenticeship for that which is Vulgar and proletary : No Statute or Law prohibits a man to practise an Invention of his own in any Corporation, if it be for common Utility, and without fraud ; But one may not set up a known Trade, till he hath served an Apprenticeship. But I must not here, nor am I able, to enumerate all the Branches of Philosophy which are advanc'd for this present age, and prepar'd for the future. Enough is done to quicken honest Wit, and Industry, which is generally most of all wanting in most of them that complain of Want.

A more particular Account of the last Eclipse of the Moon, as it was observed by the Parisian Astronomers, and promised by us in our former Numbr. 111. English't out of the French Journal des Scavans.

January 11. 1675. about five a clock 12 min. in the Evening, in the Royal Observatory, M. *Cassini*, M. *Picard*, and M. *Roemer*, began to perceive, that the Oriental part of the Moon, by little and little lost its light ; so that at 5 h. 25'. they saw a manifest *penumbra* ; then at 5 h. 30'. the limb over against the Spot called *Hevelius* grew so dark, that they all agreed, that this was the true beginning of the Eclipse. They saw yet the little Spot *Riccioli*, which disappeared not till 15' after ; and so the Shadow advanced from spot to spot unto the other opposite limb of the Moon, according to the order below particulariz'd.

Before